# EUROPE.

Pio Nono Bestowing Blessings on His Visitors in the Vatican.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE TO INDIA.

Effect of President Thiers' Protectionist Ideas in France.

TAXATION OF RAW MATERIAL.

The Agitation in Ireland Regarding Denominational Education.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM CRITICISED.

The following letters from the HERALD's corre mondents in Italy, France and Ireland treat on subjects of interest to the general reader. As will be the subject of denominational education is creating quite a stir among the ciergy. The public system of the United States was criticised at the great demonstration lately held in Dubin, a report of

### ROME.

The Pope Showering His Blessings on Heretics—He Has Hopes of the Protestants—Garlbaldi-The King's New Residence-The New Mount Cenis Tunnel.

ROME. Jan. 9, 1872. Although the Pope professed himself too unweil to receive Victor Emmanuel's complimentary messenger, General Pralormo, on New Year's Day, he has been in flourishing health of late, with the excep-tion of that precise moment at which the General

At any rate be has continued to grant audience as sual to all devout or curious applicants not coming brectly from the Quirtnal. The Prince and Princes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and their suite were resequently by Cardinal Antonelli with the formali-ses one to their rank, and later in the day the Pope ve audience to one hundred and forty-live visitors, d whom about eighty were Americans, comprising inst returned from a pilgrimage in Palestine under the guidance of Mrs. Stone. There were thirty or forty English ladies and gentlemen, comprising Sir James Anderson, who is just now taking an in fuential part in the discussions of the International Telegraphic Conference. The other visitors were of different nationalities. The Pope blessed the Asembly en masse, stating that he implored the benediction of God Almighty upon all present, as the Catholics were already with him and the Protest-

bit was entirely an Irish one, composed of all the residents of that nationality in Rome and a great many who had come from the Emerald Isle on purpose. Addresses were read to his Holiness by Miss Sherlock and Father Kirby, and a splendid album, adorned with shamrocks and crosses, and said to contain the signatures of 200,000 Irish women, was offered to Pius IX., congratulating him, a fittle late in the day, on his Pontlineal jublice. Every day since the first of the year has been marked at the Vatican by the arrival of some deputation of special nationality, social standing or political meaning, bringing gitts and protestations of sympathy and affection for the imprisoned Pontiff. Curious signiseers also succeed, as a minority, on interviewing his Holiness. Next to the Pope I suppose Garibaldi, in his island home, received more New Year's Day congratulations than any man in italy. It is certain that Victor Emmanuel obtained into thing like the amount, although that fact whi pernaps not affect him.

His Majesty is expected back in Rome this evening or to-morrow, and will then live at the Ludovisa Villa, which has been let to him by the proprietor, Prance Promoino, at a rental of 65,000 francs. The Ring will enjoy, it is said, in this charming and somparatively sequestered retreat, the society of the Countess of Mirafiori, the lady to whom he has been for many years privately married, and whom, for evident motives of court cliquette, he could not install in the Quirinal Palace.

STATE RECEPTIONS AT THE QUIRNAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Sora will have to evacute the Lindovisi Villa to make room for the King; but Frince Piombino himself will not be at all insommoded by the presence of his royal tenant, as he has never returned to Rome since he was exiled for polincal motives by the Papai government eight or nine years ago for the Papai government eight or nine years ago for the definitive when the extreme castern wing—completed about one humared and aftry years ago for the Papai housenoid—will be re-5th was entirely an Irish one, composed of all the residents of that nationality in Rome and a great

castern wing—completed about one hundred and ufty years ago for the Papal household—will be repaired and refitted for his reception according to the designs of the Court architect, Cipolia.

paired and renticed for his reception according to the designs of the Cont architect, Choolia.

I hear that the King would have preferred the Patrizi Villa to the Ludovis, as being more airly situated, opposite to the Porta Pin; but the proprietor, Marquis Patrizi, as a liege subject of Plus IX. and brother of the Cardinal Vicar, refused, although applied to three times, to let his property to an excommunicated monarch.

CASIEL PORZIANO.

As the purchase of the Castel Porziano estate has been completed Victor Emmanuel will occasionally pass some time there to induige in his favorite pursuit of the chase.

I see it stated in some of the local papers that the King before leaving Rome the other day went to visit the Torionia villa at Castel Gandolfo, which he has purchased from the Prince. I had heard that Prince Torionia had soid his villa for 350,000f., but understood it was to the Director of the National Bank; but if, although in his name, it really was for Victor Emmanuel, the purchase will bring about the singular complication of another approximation between the royal and the Pontifical residences. The guarantee laws, besides reserving for the use of the Pontins in Rome the Vatican and Lateran palaces, confirmed on perpetuo their possession of the Pontincal chateau and adjoining property at Castel Gandolfo as a summer residence. Perhaps Plus IX. will never avail nimself of this privilege; but his successor may prove more pluate, in which case we shall see the Pope and the King "cheek by Jowil" in the country as well as in lown, eyeing each other from the Quirmal and Vatican and Irom their respective villas at Castel Gandolfo.

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the country as well as in town, eyeing each other from the quirinal and Vatican and from their respective villas at Castel Gandollo.

The New Mall Moute to India, Caina, Japan and Australia will henceforth be despatched from London by way of Parls, and will traverse Italy, together with the French, Dulon and Spanish mails, from Modane to Brindist. The Chevalier Faselia, deputed by the Post Office Director General at Turin, received the first of these mail trains at Chamberg on the evening of the 6th, and on the morning of the 7th it was sent irom Turin to Brindist. In future a similar train will pass through Turin every Sunday morning about six. As corresponding express trains will be distributed to the capital and the various provinces of the peninsula, we may at last congratulate ourselves on obtaining by means of the Mont Cebis tunnel, real advantages in international and postal communications. After the 1th letters from Rome to England and America will go through the tunnel and through Paris instead of the Foundabout route of the Breuner Fass and Germany.

The Budget and the Taxes-President Thiers' Protectionist Idens-Raw Materials to be Taxed-Effect Throughout the Country-The War Budget-Pinancial Negotiations Going

War Badget-Financial Negotiations Going
On-Press Opinions.

Paris, Jan. 17, 1872.

M. Thiers constantly gains a sort of impudent condence, and just as constantly brings nimself, and France as well, nearer to some new catastrophe. To have his own way in the long run was always the most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this most ardent desire of that short statesman; but this been imposed for the parchase of the maintenance of these schools and average number of between at these schools and average number of between at these schools and average number of between and expense for the maintenance of these schools does not fail short of one humanced thousand dollars; while the amount expended for the purchase of lots and the erection of proper senoil outlings, sc., considerably exceeds a million. Nothing but the deepest senso of the many dangers there should be a schools and the erection of proper senoil outlings, sc., considerably exceeds a million. Nothing but the deepest senso of the many dangers to make such great pecuniary sacrifices of heavily all the large towns nave held meetings to protest against the new tax, and have sent their resolutions to the Assembly. Several of the Mayors arrived at Versallies to say that they could not any longer answer for the preservation of order if the support of their own schools. The support of their own schools, and the they are thus obliged

It is on that account that M. Thiers selected him as a Minister of Finance. But nearly the whole of this week he has quietly sat on his bench, while M. Thiers has fought in the tribune. It may often happen that a Munister will propose an absurd mode of taxation, but so long as the Cabinet as a whole or the Chief of the government does not persist in imposing the scheme upon the nation things can be easily settled, as they were last year in England, when Mr. Lowe's match tax was on the tapis. With us, however, things stand quite differently. M. Thiers, who rejected the income tax in consequence weil-to-do classes, insists upon

and the result is that Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Havre, St. Etienne, Eibent, Roubatx, Amiens and a Havre, St. Etienne, Eibent, Roubaix, Amiens and a whole lot of smaller cities have sent in their protests. What will be the result of this struggle no one can foretell; but the most likely thing is that M. Thiers will not give in; that the tax will be passed—as he humsel said the other day to a triend of his-by a majority of forty or fifty votes, and that immediately afterwards M. Thiers, as well as the Chainber, will be overthrown by a tenniorary coalition of incor and capital, struck in all their dearest and in their only common integrests. And what is to come then? Nobody in France knows.

France Knows.

MAIN PEATURES OF THE BUDGET.

But to know what these flity million dollars are you must at least have the main features of our budget of 1872. The estimated receipts and expenses amount to about four hundred and ninety millions of dollars, with a balance of two and a half millions in favor of the receipts, which are composed of—

of—
The product of taxes which existed before the war.
The product of new taxes already voted and in force.
The product of the awkward taxes to be voted yet.

55,000,000

ever. If the taxes from which the chiance is needed were more properly selected, and if there did not exist two liems against which people greatly object—namely, the increased of the money advanced by the Bank—the first item amounting to fitteen million and the repayment of the money advanced by the Bank—the first item amounting to fitteen million and the second to forty million dollars. People say the sinking fund is quite a luxury at present, when so many other and more pressing disbursements are to be made. As to the increase of the military budget, if it does not meet with considerable opposition on the part of the French, it is strongly attacked by the English and German press. Count Arnim, the new Prussian Ambassador, has, it seems, even called M. Thiers' attention to this point, saying that the government of Berlin considered the projected armament as a menace. M. Thiers answered that such representation came with a very bad grace from Prussia, which is reorganizing even with more determination than France, and that, further, an interference of this sort in the internal affairs of France was quite inadmissible. The lact is that M. Thiers knows that against foreign as well as for home emergencies the best means are a good army and plenty of cash in hand. Therefore he wants to have the Bank always in easy circumstances and the land and naval forces in good order. The only thing is that he cannot succeed in his efforts if he exasperates the industrial and the working classes by taxing raw materials. Yet, seeing that ne losse ground in that quarter he exerts his best efforts to regain favor with the small landed proprietors. While the raw material tax was brought before the Assembly The Minister Of Interiors and including to them that the nundred million irancs voted on the 6th of September has as as an indemnity to the sufferers would be distributed in bi-monthly payments, locommence on the 5th instant. At the same time M. Thiers seeks popularity by endeavoring to put an end to the occupation of the border

departments.

For this three milliards of france are wanted, and he has begun some negotiations with the houses of Ectaschild, of Paris; Thomas Gibbs, of London; Sine, of Vienna, and some German bankers o: St. Petersburg, with a view to get money against French five per cent rentes, issued at 87%. If ne succeeds in this his popularity will be tremendously increased, but it is very doubtful whether he can reach at anything fike success in this big financial operation in a sufficiently short time to prevent his overthrow should the raw material lax be voted.

ATTACKED BY THE PRESS.

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ATTACKED BY THE PRESS.

In the meantime he does not lose sight of those that seem disagreeable or dangerous to him. Two papers attacked him too fiercely and have both been deprived of the right of sale in the street. The papers are the Gaulois and the Constitution. The former is an imperialist, the latter a radical organ. Severe measures are also spoken of as being projected against some of the more active representatives of the imperialist party. But, bold as M. Thiers is, he will have to think twice octore expelling any Frenchman from the French territory, as he would like to do with the Chischhurst sympathizers. He knows that the first outcry of the industrial and mercantile classes, when facy will be overtaxed, will octor a regime under which their business has so remarkably flourished.

The Great Demonstration in Favor of Denal Cullen and Archbishop McCloskey-The Mixed System in the United States.

The great demonstration in favor of denominational education was held on the 17th instant, under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen, in the cathedral, marlborough street. The meeting, which was to have taken place on the 12th of the last month, was postponed until Wednesday in consequence of the niness of the Prince of Wales. A requisition, signed by over thirty thousand of the Catholics of the archdiocese of Dublin, was presented to the Cardinal, calling upon His Eminence to convene a public neeting for the purpose of advocating that system of education which is most suited to the Catholic religion. The Cardinal, I need hardly say, was only too giad to be thus applied to, as the educa-tion question, in the opinion of His Eminence, is the most important question of the day. The meeting, notwithstanding the assertion to the con-trary of a few of the conservative journals, was a large one, being composed of all classes of Catholics from the Peer down to the humblest artisan. There nembers of the House of Commons, four baronets, weive deputy lieutenants, scores of magistrates, of merchants, of lawyers, of physicians, of great tra-ders, of men of wealth and intelligence. One porladies, who crowded in great numbers, notwith-standing the inciemency of the weather; so that considering that those present resided either wholly, or for some part of their time, in the diocese of Dublin, the meeting must be pronounced a reland not a church or ball in Dublin would have been large enough to contain them; for, education, and not home rule, is the question which engages the attention of the educated class of Catholics in

CARDINAL CULLEN PERSIDING. The Cardinal, as I announced to you by telegraph, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings in a speech which lasted well nigh two hours. It occupies no less that seven columns of the Freeman's Journal of vesterday, and ranges over the whole field of primary, intermediate and university education. He pointed out the evils resulting from the mixed or secular system in various countries, among which he specially referred to France and

AMERICA.

In speaking of the latter country he quoted the colowing extract from a letter addressed to him in answer to his inquiries on the question by the Arch bishop of New York, who, it is said, will soon be raised to the dignity of Cardinal of the Roman Church. Arcubishop McCloskey writes:-BISHOP M'CLOSKEY'S VIEWS.

as his opinion that a great deal of the crime of the country, most of the private and public dishonesty which is so prevalent, had its origin in the system of mere intellectual training without religion. Mixed education, he believed, was the greatest enemy of the Catholic Church and of all dogmatic truth. With the view, I presume, of being impartial, the Cardinal quoted the opinion of the Protestart Eishop of Tennessee on the same question, which, strange to say, confirms the statement of Archoishop McCloskey and the Bishop of Newark. He says:—

which, strange to say, confirms the statement of Archoishop McCloskey and the Bishop of Newark. He says:—

THE BISHOP OF NEWARK'S OPINION.

"The secular system took no notice of God or of Christ, or of the Church of the living Ged, or, except in the most incidental way, or God's Holy Word. The intellect was stimulated to the highest degree, but the heart and the affections were left uncuttivated. It was a system which trained for the business of life, not for the duties of life. As there were differences of opinion about Christianity it was not allowed to be spoken of, and a knowledge of it was not one of the qualifications for a teacher. A man might be a Mohammedan or a Hindoo if he were only proficient in geography, arithmetic or the exact sciences. The teachers in the normal schools might be infidels provided they did not openly inculcate their scepticism; and, in point of fact, in the schools which were designed to train teachers only a vast majority were not Christians."

CARDINAL OULLEN ENDORSES THE AMERICAN PRELATES.

The Cardinal heartily endorses the oninion of these American prelates, and has labored nard to inculcate the same views upon the minds of English statesmen; but most of them have turned a deaf ear to his admonitious, and, for a variety of reasons, the question has been left unouched to the present day. Nothing has been omitted by him, or by those who think as he does on this subject, that could contribute lowards the removal of the educational grievances of the firsh Catholics; and they will not rest so long as these grievances are suffered to exist. Every argument showing the injustice and the evils of the present spetem is carefully and repeatedly brought forward, and utterances of public men regarding this question are read with an interest by the Catholics that is little suspected by their Protestant or Presbyterian countrymen.

The Presbyterians, the Cardinal says, are more active than all others in this agitation, yet their number in the diocese of Dublin amounts to only 8,354, while

pie the character of the education most suited to their requirements.

THE EARL OF GRANARD SPEAKS.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Granard followed the most reverend chairman, and his opinions, like those of all neophytes, were somewhat strict and oggmatic. Lord Southwell's views were more tolerant and practical. His iordscip ventured upon some very sensible critiques with regard to statements made by the Times, Saturday Review and other great organs of opinion, which, he said, were not borne out by facts which came under his own observation.

THE BEST SPECH

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THE BEST SPRECH

of the twenty-four delivered at the meeting, to my mind, was that of Denis Canifeld Heron, the member for Tipperary county. The honorable gentleman pointed out that all the great schools of Great Britain and Ireland were virtually denominational, and it was only when the Catholics required this system that it was refused.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING an address was unanimously adopted for presentation to the Prime Minister, of which the following extract appears to be the most important:

While Trinity College has been endowed with 200,000 acres, and has had conferred upon it other public advantages and cundiments, and while the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University enjoy an income from the State of \$29,800 a year, the Catholics of Ireland, who conscientiously object to those institutions on religious grounds, receive no aid whatever in the matter of higher education, and hence are not in this respect on an equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. This harvaship becomes aggravated by the fact that, owing to the consecutions and penal laws of past times, the Catholics are, of all sections of the population, the least able to support the educational establishments out of their own resources.

The above demonstration has not peen the first of

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS. The above demonstration has not been the first of its kind, nor will it be the last. Galway, Wexford and Ross have aiready declared their views in favor of denominational education, and meetings for a similar purpose will be held before long in every diocese in Ireland.

### PACIFIC COAST.

The Apaches Robbing Mail Conches and Murdering Travellers—Apaches Off Reservations After the 15th Instant To Be Summarily Dealt With.

SELLING OFFICES.

Deputy Sheriff Boyd, who bought his appointment or \$350, and Police Sergeant Scibold, who sold it to him, both of whom have been discharged in con-

In several instances entire families of settlers have been murdered. The Governor, with a party of armed men, lately pursued some of these bands, who, however, escaped capture and found refuge in Sonora. Repeated appeals have been made to the Governor of Sonora for the punishment of the parties guilty of committing these crames within the Artzona lines. Our extradition treaty with Mexico does not provide for the surrender of citizens of one country who commit offences in the other. The people of Arizona, therefore, unless some steps be taken by Mexico to stop these raids, will take the remedy into their own hands. The Governor of Arizona advises the Department of State that he cannot be responsible for the consequences, and asks for instructions.

suble for the consequences, and asks for instructions.

In reply Mr. Fish, in a letter to Mr. McCormick, says that he will forward Governor Safford's letter to our Minister to Mexico. In order that he may call the attention of the Mexican government to its contents; the Secretary intimates, however, that in the present disordered condition of that country the Mexican government cannot extend its power to the remote frontiers. Governor Pesquira, of Sonora, has hitherto shown a friendly disposition towards the people of Arizona; but lately his course has excited severe comment, inasmuch as he has not taken steps to punish the raiders into Arizona.

Killing Apaches No Murder.

The testimong taken on the trial of a hundred Mexican papagoes and plums and seven Americans for massacre of the Apaches at Camp Grant, Arizona, is published in the Alfa Californian. It was clearly proved that the Apaches stole stock from the Mexicans near Tucson; were pursued and trailed directly to their camp, four miles from Camp Grant, One of the Indians was killed while riding a stolen horse. The Indians fired tae first shot at the pursuing party. The jury, in nineteen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

### NOT 80 GOOD AS MIGHT BE. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
It appears as a patent fact to men of every shade of opinion who waste a few moments on the subject that the affairs and government of this city are as complicated as any enemy to the country could wish. There is no reason in life why this should be

that the affairs and government of this city are as complicated as any enemy to the country could wish. There is no reason in life why this should be so. There is no doubt but a revival of a very stern nature is much needed, as much for the credit of this great country as even the distribution of justice to the deserving and hard-working classes in the name of secondrells in high offices, to which a foolish, crafty or empty profession of patrictism on the one hand and a vote from a befooled people on the other may have paved the way. Let office men and men of law beware, for our citizens will soon be brought to view the present state of things in a different light. Profile robbers can at present will soon be brought to view the present state of things in a different light. Profile robbers can at present plat their hands in the national cash box with a sartion of light. Profile robbers can at present plat their hands in the national cash box with a sartion of places where there is very little daying it, where they may have time to ponder on their may remove the results of the profile of a public robber or seller of justice. This may be the late of many, if not all, the wolvermes who are hungering for a hald at the city purse. For the late of many, if not all, the wolvermes who are hungering for a hald at the city purse. The sum of the pavenent try to emulate them. There never will be proper laws enacted nor adequate protectors set such an example. No wonder our gentlemen of the pavenent try to emulate them. There never will be proper laws enacted nor adequate protection and the pavenent try to emulate them. There never will be proper laws enacted nor adequate protection will not better themselves with the continuous process of the

# THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.

FUN AND FROLIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

Joy and Jollity the Order of the Day.

A Pleasant Sunday and a Crowd of Pleasure-Seekers-The Sleighing Perfect, the Ladies Handsome and All Happy as Angels.

forded lovers of sleighing a splendid opportunity from the number of sleighs of all kinds which crowded the streets, the lanes and the parks, it was terday the ear could catch the tinkling of the silvery bells and the joyous clatter of the merry occupants of the runners as they dashed swiftly by. Sleighing! What a crowd of deligniful reminiscences does the mere mention of the magic word bring before the mind! Visions of boyish pleasures and maturer joys are insensibly suggested by the name, and the memory of many of us is insensibly carried away from the din, bustle and turmoil of city life to the homestead and farm, the dear oil village in which the earlier years of life have been so happily spent. How many lifelong friendships. so happily spent. How many lifelong friendships, and ties dearer than friendships, have been estab-lished during sleigh rides? How many filtrations

muffled up in furs and sables, spinning along at the rate of twelve miles an hour, a starry sky heart of a maiden is more susceptible to the tender passion during a sleigh ride than at any other the voluptuous languor of some Southern and

number of sleighs could be seen on the streets, but it was not until the afternoon that the Gothamites turned out in all their giory. When the morning services in the churches had ended, and the cus-

SWIFT TROTTING HORSES and natty sleighs were in requisition, and the ownasked. In the lower parts of the city the snow was sloppy and alushy, dissolved into pools of water; but higher up it was crisp and firm as the most ardent lover of the sport could desire.

IN THE PARK.

Central Park, as usual, was the great centre of attraction. At the entrance on Pifty-ninth street groups of sleighs were congregated, while their drivers and inmates - some fair, some frail, but all happy and cheerful-looking-crowded out to get a drink or a dinner at the nearest restaurant, pre-paratory to a rattling drive to Harlem. All that orses and skilful drivers was out yesterday, and a more brilliant scene could not be imagined than the display in the Park. In no city of the world could there be gathered together such a number of fast trotters, and it is superfluous to add that no other city could afford so rich an exhibition of female

to see the sleighs cash along the winding roads in the Park, which were thickly covered with a mantle of snow; to watch the gay costumes, the bright eyes and the flushed and sparkling features of the nundreds of charming girls who appeared for a moment and then dashed swiftly by, like beings of another sphere, their merry voices and joyous laughter sounding over the tinkling of the bells from the elegant vehicles which bore them to him, both of whom have been discharged in consequence from their positions, were committed for trial to-day by Judge Lauderback and admitted to bath in the sum of \$2.500.

THE APACHES AT WORK.

A despatch from Camp Bowie, via San Diego, says two more mail coacaes have been captured near Tucson by the Apaches, and A. J. kice and John Peby, passengers, and Thomas Donovan, mail rider, were kniled, and John Bedford, mail rider, wounded.

General Crook has designated the 15th Instant as the day after which ail Apaches found off the reservations are to be treated as enemies, and the General has sent runners to inform all the tribes to that effect.

Mexicans Murdering and Plundering in Arizona, recently delivered to Secretary Fish a letter from Governor Safford, of that Territory, detailing numerous outrages committed on the border by marauding parties from Sonora, Mexico. In several instances entire families of settlers have

German are up here in all their strength, all bent upon enjoying themselves in the best way they can. Away to the east and west, hill and dale in the Park were covered with a manule of beautiful snow, and the magnificent public resort looked globilous in ITS WINTER SUIT.

The takes were covered with skaters of both sexes and all ages, and ever and anon peals of merry laughter would ring out as some luckless wight would come in contact with the ice. Every walk and avenue was lined with gay promenaders, and the trees and shrubs, at all times beautiful, looked particularly so with their covering of spotiess white.

The excitement of the sleighing and the skating cast all thoughts of cold aside and

The excitement of the sleighing and the skating cast all thoughts of cold aside and sent through the veins of old men. The excitement lent a blush to the cheeks of the fair devotees of inshion which under other circumstances wound be conspicuous for their aristocratic paleness. Little noses, peeping through veils, had a rich purple tinge, which, however unbecoming when brought about by certain influences, looked charming on resterday. The well-fed servants of the upper ten, John and Peter, covered with gaudy bullions—emblems of republican simplicity—sat upon the boxes of the family sleighs of the wealthy New Yorkers, their countenances full of the responsibility of the occasion. In former years things clumsy in shape and rude in structure were used as sleighs; but within the past few whites the old Albanys have given place to more graceful and tasteful models of the mechanic's skill, lined with velvet cushions and painted in the highest style of art. The horses' set have a covering of guita percha, which enables them to lift their feet without taking the snow along too, and the weary sliding and slipping of former days is in a great measure prevented.

As night came on the number of sleighs on the ground showed no signs of decreasing, though thousands issued from the Park towards the city, taking nome their happy freights. The little bells are still merrily ringing, and as the clear cold moon comes out from its manue of clouds its rays tail upon groups of Palie Wolen and Brave Men.

comes out from its mantle of clouds its rays fall upon groups of PAIR WOMEN AND BRAVE MEN, while the myriads of stars that studded the heavens were reflected by the glittering snow on shrub and tree and wait. Outside the warm sun had made slush and mud of the snow on the streets, and in some places rendered it totally unit for sleigning, but inside the ground was hard and crisp, the snow in many of the walks being more than half a foot deep.

hoped that the rich, in the midst of their pleasures, will not forget the pressing necessities of the poor. The intoxication which formerly terminated a day's sleighing when trammany held sway in the city was on yesterday entirely wanting, and for the first time in many years there was an utter absence of the rowdy element—the Councilmen, Aldermen, Interes, hangers-on and rascais who have crowded the Park in seasons of pleasure ever since 1804. The places which had formerly known them on last evening knew them no more. Their blasphemies were blotted out of memory. They have read the barbaric splendor of their entire outfit has passed away—vanished as a dream—it is to be noped never more to return.

The absence of this element accounts for the quiet of the day, and the decorum of the evening and the good order and sobriety, so different from former days, was the theme of general remark. So long as the tinkling of a beil could be heard groups of

Lotterream and sobriety, so different from former days, was the theme of general remark. So long as the tinkling of a beil could be heard groups of

Lotterream and the park, despite the severity of the night, and it was not until the wee, sma' hours of the morning had come on that the tired horses were allewed to lake rest to prepare for the more pressing work of to-day.

It is in pastine like this that the real enjoyment of winter is brought home to us. If the winter was one time of wind and wet, it would be as inspired as cold yeal, sans sait, or a sister's kiss under the mistletoe bough. Even children would lose their respect for it it it lacked the hoary beard matted with flakes of sparking snow. The scarlet holy betries would not gleam half so bright and beautiful at this season if the dark green leaves were not covered with their oldern hi

Enough on Hand for the Winter-A Fall Announcement of Subscriptions to be Made.
CHICAGO RELIEP AND AID SOCIETY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1872.
The continued donations since our last report,
together with the twenty days of mild weather in

January, enable us to say that the resources of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will meet the wants Chicago Relief and Aid Society will meet the wants of the present winter. By resources we mean not only what we have actually received, but include various sums of which we have been advised, such as the New York Chamber of Commerce fund and the subscriptions of several cities delayed by negotiations of bonds and other causes, which sums we presume will be subject to our order when needed.

We regard if as a duty to make this announcement the earliest day that it could be made, with reasonable assurance of its correctness. We can also say that there will be enough to make temporary provision for our charitable institutions, whose resources were cut off by the fire. A careful examination of their affairs is now being made by a committee appointed for that purpose. In our next report, to be published in February, mention will be made of all contributions, both of money and articles, so far as information can be had of the same. Everything received by this society will be acknowledged, and we ask all other societies of Chicago to send us an account of their receipts. But as much was given out by various agencies in the first days after the fire without record, we also request all societies and committees elsewhere to send us an account of their notations not mensioned in our next report, to the end that in a still further and final report proper acknowledgment may be made of the enure contributions to our people.

HERREY W. KING, President.

WIRT DEXTER, Chr. Ex Com.

## CRUSHED BY THE ICE.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the crushed to pieces and sunk by the snip Star of China running into her. The tow boat Kenney had her smokestack carried away and the propeller City of Norwalk had her stern slightly damaged and flagstaff carried away. The accident was caused by floating ice in the river.

## PIRE IN THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a Hall, No. 346 West Thirty-third street, causing a loss to the building of \$1,500 and \$500 on furniture. The building was insured for \$5,000 in the Exchange and the furniture for \$1,000 in the Columbia. The fire originated from a defective flue in the ad-

The calendars for the February term in all the branches of this Court are unusually heavy. Headmurder of James Fisk, Jr. He is to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and is to be arraigned on Monday to plead to the indictment. It does not follow of necessity that he will be tried immediately, though the presumption is that, whatever obstacles of delay may be interposed by his counsel, the trial will take place this month. Judge Cardozo will hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer this month, and should the trial take place within this time it will of course be before him. The General Term—Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and Barnard on the bench—will hold a special session on the 10th inst, to hear the motion for a new trial of Foster, the car hook murderer. There will be no other stitings of the General Term during the month. Judge Van Brunt will hold part 1 and Judge Barnard will preside, and at Special Term Judge Ingraham.

Superior Court.

There is likewise promise of a busy month in

Ingrabam.

SUPERIOR COURT.

There is, likewise, promise of a busy month in this Court. No cases, however, of any special public interest are on any of the calendars. Judge Barbour, McCunn and Curtis hold the General Term, Judge Monell the Special Term, Judge Freidman Part I Trial Term and Judge Sedgwick Part 2 Trial Term.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CGURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 217, 467, 937, 251, 1039, 1041, 719%, 247, 348, 349, 1079, 1085, 1093, 1161, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1112. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 316, 642, 646, 794, 378, 420, 432, 4823, 382, 480, 442, 24, 683%, 360, 382, 363%, 3423, 430, 1090.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 943, 1265, 1361, 1321, 129, 1350, 1299, 1389, 1399, 1411.
Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwiok.—Nos. 1170, 1072, 1078, 930, 1000, 786, 470, 848, 888, 950, 244, 1010, 1461, 1068, 76, 814.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 152, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 186, 187, 67.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. Daty.—Nos. 493, 932, 241, 68, 347, 369, 1064%, 1065%, 1034, 467%, 104, 1076, 1188%, 1150, 1151, Part 2—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 787, 1083%, 1038, 1164, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1167, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1173, 1174, 1175.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 7658, 7644, 8510, 7582, 7690, 842, 5770, 6883, 7861, 7508, 817, 5968, 877, 7401, 7424, Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 6322, 7301, 7758, 7815, 7600, 7769, 7609, 7771, 7821, 7385, 7441, 7038, 7823, 7827, 7743, 7744, 7808, Part 3—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 5528, 6211, 7292, 7293, 7904, 8137, 8485, 8538, 8542, 8603, 8622, 8627, 8628, 8635, 8637.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Haight—Chapin.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, January 30, 1872, by the Rev. De Los Lull, Henry Haight to Fannie A. Chapin, eldest daughter of Charles L. Chapin, Esq. Lynss.—Way.—At St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 31, by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, D. D., Charles B. Lynss, of Butfalo, N. Y., to Elizabeth Sidney, daughter of the late Francis D. Way, of Philadelphia.

Runsey—Moore.—On Thursday, Pedruary 1, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, First place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry B. Waldridge, D. D., William Runsey, Esq., of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., to Eliza, daughter of the late Dr. Francis Moore, of Honston, Texas, No cards.

Bath (N. Y.) and Houston (Texas) papers please copy.

Andruss.—On Saturday, February 3, 1872, Captain Charles S. Andrus, after a short but severe iliness, aged 59 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, February 5, 1872, at one o'clock, from his late reschence, 177 Union piace, corner of Commercial street, Greenpoint, L. I.

BAXTER.—At Cloister, N. J., on Saturday, February 3, Wyills Pomeroy Haxter, eldest son of George and Anna S. Haxter, in the 33d year of his age.

age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Bigard.—On Friday. February 2, 1872, Miss
Aurora A. Bigard, aged 20 years and 5 months.
Residence, 115 Ludiow street, New York.
Bigwill.—On Sunday evening. February 4 Oaro-

LIME Brown, the beloved wife of Thomas Brown, a native of county Sigo, Ireland.

The triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 315 Eighth street.

Browne.—On Sunday, February 4, Hannair Browne, in the 16th year of her age.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 171 Prospect avenue, south Brooklyn, on fuesday, February 6, at one o'clock, P. M.

Cork city, Ireland, and Nawcastle, programment. o'clock, P. M.
Cork city, Ireland, and Newcastle -upon-Tyne
papers please copy.
BURROWS.—At Spring Place, Morrisania, SARAH.
the beloved wife of Raiph Burrows, Ea<sub>1</sub>, aged 74

CARGILL.—At Green Bay, Prince Edwards county, Va., on Tuesday, January 30, Laura. younget-daughter on Henry A. and Mary P. Cargill, in the 12th year of her age.
CARSON.—On Sinday, February 4, of consumption, Liny A. CARSON, in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the manily or respectfully invest. 22 West. Inity-second street, on the state of the consumption, and the consumption of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's chapel, corner Broadway and Fulton street, on Tuesday, the 6th inst, at two o'clock P. M. CLEMENTS.—On Thursday, February 1, Mrs. Harther CLEMENTS.—In the Sold Paul of the consumption of the consumpti

Petruary 4, Woolsey, Intantison of Rate R. and Dr. Weolsey Johnson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
KROSHER.—On Saturday, February 3, 1872, EMMA, beloved wife of Florence Kroeher, and daughter of H. H. Brunjes.
Funeral service at her late residence, 362 Garden street, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 7th Inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Invited.

LAING.—On Saturday, February 2, of whooping cough, MARY ArA, twin daughter of Captain Joseph and Isabella Lesne Laing, aged 2 months and id days.

Funeral from 31 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, this (Monday) atternoon, at two o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, February 4, Owen J. Leonard, need 33 years.

ARD, aged 33 years.

Funeral from 443 Grand street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

Lighte.—In this city, on Saturday, February 3, at the house of Louis Ernst, his son-in-law, suddenly, Feordinard C. Lighte. In the 56th year of his age. the house of Louis Ernst, his son-in-law, saddenly, Ferdinand C. Lighte, in the 56th year of his age. Notice of funeral herealter.

McCue.—At Laurel Hil, on Sunday, February 4, Dominick McCue, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, from his late residence.

O'Neil.—On Saturday, February 3, Joseph, twin son of James and Sarah O'Neil, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the lamily are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 197 Montoe street, this (Monday) morning, at half past ten o'clock. Interment at the Newark Cemetery.

Cemetery.

O'REILLY.—On Thursday, February 1, after a lingering illness, Karr, eidest daughter of the late

at half-past ten o'clock. Interment at the Newark.
Cemetery.
O'REILLY.—On Thursday, February 1, after a lingering illness, Kare, eidest daughter of the late James A. O'Reilly.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at at. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday morning, February 3, at ten o'clock.
PATTERSON.—On Saturday, February 3, of consumption, Sarah, wile of Edward T. Patterson, in the 28th year of her are.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lateresidence, 283 Columbia sireet, South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock.
PAUL.—On Saturday, February 3, Daniel Paul., aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, loo Johnson street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 6; also members of Commonweath Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M.
RICHARDS.—In this city, on Saturday, February 5, also members of Commonweath Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M.
RICHARDS.—In this city, on Saturday, February 3, Mrs. Mary W. Symmes Richards, by He oi James B. Richards, born in Plymouth, Mass., aged 49 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at 128 East Twelfth street, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock P. M.
Plymouth and Boston papers please copy.
RISO.—On Saturday, February 3, Gustav RISO.
Relatives and finends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mathias church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Monday, February 5, at one o'clock.
SHANLEY.—On Sunday, February 4, James, only son of James and Margaret Shanley, aged 2 years, 3 months and 2 days.
Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, si Tenta avenue.
SINDEREN.—On Sunday, February 4, Lauras Bookan, wife of Adrian van Sinderen and daughter of the late George L. Sampson, Esq., aged 39 years.
Funeral services from her late residence, 178 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 5, at two o'clock F. M.
Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.
Treanov

age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 128 West Nineteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TURNER.—Sandenity, on Sunday, February 4, 18; 2, Mrs. Mary Turner, aged 62 years, 9 montos and 4

Alls. MANY JURSON, days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lateresidence, 348 South Second street, Jersey City, on Tuesday, the eth inst., at three o'clock P. M.

TUTHILL—On Sunday evening, February 4, of pneumonia, Theodors M. TUTHILL, in the 46th year

TUTHILL—On Sunday evening, February 4, of pneumonia, Theodore M. Tuthill, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Viel.—On Sunday. February 4, 1872, at his late residence, 18 East Fourteenth street, Louis Unarles Viel., in his 80th year.

The funeral will leave his late residence at ten A. M., and proceed to St. Vincent de Paul's church, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenne, where a solemn mass of requiem will be sung. Friends of the lamity are respectfully invited to attend.

Whithoek.—On Sunday, February 4, Harrier Wells, eldest daughter of E. J. Whitlock, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to strend the funeral from the residence of her fathe, 186 washington street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Williams.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, February 4, Mrs. E. Addison Williams.

Funeral on Wednesday, 7th Inst., at hall-past ten o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, B. Warner, 102 Union street date of Stamford, conn.). Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Janesville, Wis., papers please copy.

Williams.—In Baltimore, Md., on Saturday.

Bullado, N. I., Chicago, Ili., and Janesville, Wis., papers piesa-copy.
Williams.—In Baltimore, Md., on Saturday.
February 3, Frances, wile of John G. Williams and daughter of the late Josian Hedden.
Notice of funeral per